

# Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 11, 2001

Weekly U.S. Crop Progress and Condition Tables provided by USDA/NASS

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	32	56	7
CA	0	0	20	60	20
CO	1	4	27	59	9
ID	0	5	14	69	12
IL	1	3	27	62	7
IN	4	6	38	45	7
KS	2	10	27	51	10
MI	1	10	26	56	7
MO	0	2	34	60	4
MT	15	11	63	11	0
NE	1	5	31	57	6
NC	5	20	40	35	0
OH	5	8	26	53	8
OK	23	29	28	17	3
OR	3	25	47	25	0
SD	1	8	35	49	7
TX	14	30	43	12	1
WA	2	5	63	30	0
18 Sts	7	15	34	38	6
Prev Wk	5	14	35	39	7
Prev Yr	2	9	35	48	6

Sunflowers Percent Harvested			
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year
CO	90	84	82
KS	99	96	96
ND	98	91	83
SD	97	89	96
4 Sts	97	90	88
These 4 States harvested 90% of last year's sunflower acreage.			

VP - Very Poor

P - Poor

F - Fair

G - Good

EX - Excellent

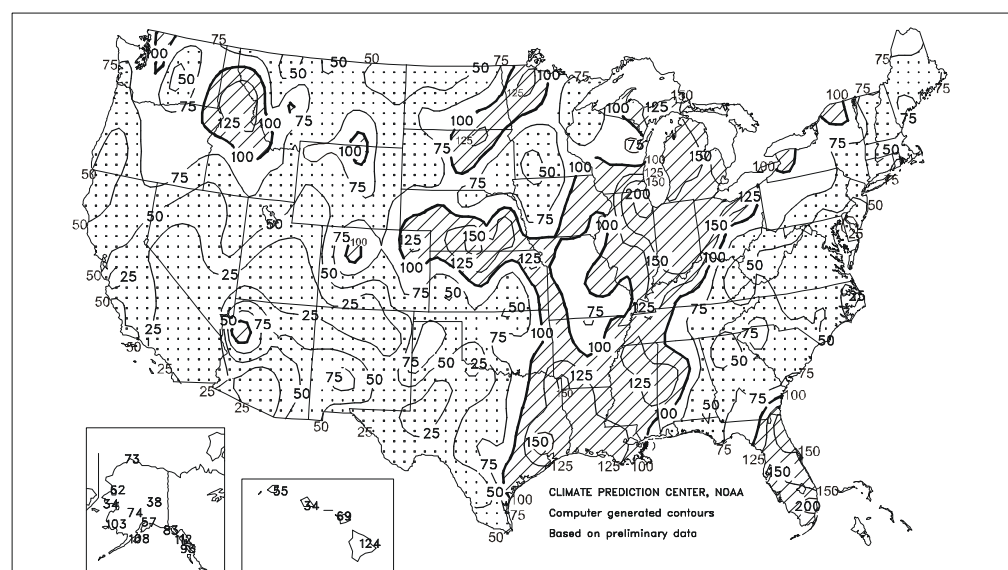
NA - Not Available

\* - Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2000 planted acres

Percent Of Normal Precipitation

SEP 1 - NOV 11 2001



November 13. Winter wheat conditions have also declined, with values in North Carolina increasing from 14 to 25% poor to very poor in just a week.

In contrast, heavy precipitation has soaked much of the soft red winter wheat areas in the central Great Lakes region, central and eastern Corn Belt, and the Delta since September 1, with over 150% of normal precipitation in northern areas. Accordingly, winter wheat conditions are generally rated fair to excellent in Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Surplus 72-day precipitation also covered parts of the hard red winter wheat areas of the Great Plains, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, but amounts were lower and more scattered in the southern and northern Plains. During the past 46 days, however, a much drier weather pattern has enveloped the entire Plains, with scanty precipitation (under 0.5 inches, or less than 25% of normal) falling on the southern half of the Plains. Rapidly fluctuating temperatures and high winds further stressed winter wheat, with poor to very poor conditions at 52, 44, 26, and 12% in Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, and Kansas, respectively, as of November 11.

In the Pacific Northwest, recent storm systems have brought welcome moisture to white winter wheat areas, but the area remains in long-term drought, and a wetter-than-normal rainy season (November-March) is needed to significantly ease or eliminate the drought. Oregon's winter wheat condition slightly improved from the previous week, but was still rated 28% poor to very poor.

## Autumn Dryness Stresses Winter Wheat

Since the start of the meteorological Fall (September 1), persistent upper-air features (ridging [high pressure] over the West, troughing [low pressure] over the East) have produced stagnant weather conditions across the lower 48 States. As a result, well-below-normal precipitation has fallen on most of the Atlantic Coast States (except southern Florida) the past 72 days, with less than 75 percent (%) of normal precipitation measured from the Florida Panhandle northeastward into Maine. Even drier conditions have occurred since September 27 (past 46 days), with under 25% of normal precipitation stretching from northern Florida northeastward into Massachusetts (*see front cover*) and 46-day precipitation amounts less than an inch at many locations (not shown). Moderate to severe drought conditions have expanded across the region (*see back cover, Drought Monitor*), with wildfires charring tens of thousands of acres in the southern and central Appalachians. Particularly hard-hit was eastern Kentucky, with four large, active wildfire complexes affecting over 83,000 acres as of